

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.....

.....No. 23.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

I N S P E C T O R S

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT

BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1866.

B O S T O N :
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 SPRING LANE.
1867.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Honorable the Executive Council.

In compliance with the laws of this Commonwealth, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater most respectfully present their Thirteenth Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1866, together with the reports of the Superintendent, Hon. L. L. Goodspeed, and other officers of this institution.

The Report of the Superintendent is so nearly exhaustive of the financial and other subjects usually contained in our annual reports, that but little of importance is left the Inspectors to report or communicate, excepting a brief statement of the general condition of the institution, the changes made in it, with such other facts as are incident to the responsibility and supervision of the affairs of the establishment.

At the last session of the legislature of this Commonwealth, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to establish a State Workhouse at Bridgewater." By that law, the board of state charities are authorized to devote so much of the almshouse at Bridgewater to that purpose as they shall deem necessary; and also to make such alterations and additions as in their judgment are proper.

Since the passage of the Act above referred to, no alterations or additions to any of the buildings here, by order of said

board, have been made ; and four persons have been committed to the State workhouse here. Most of the children sent here have been removed to the State almshouse at Monson.

But few paupers have been sent here during the last four or five months. The number of inmates now here is less than it has been for many years, and the number is still decreasing—varying during the last month from 350 to 320.

The number of children now here is considered too small to justify the employment of a school teacher. The few here are sent to a public school in this district, for whose instruction a moderate price has been paid to the district.

Among those now in the almshouse, a large proportion are in the hospital for the insane or sick, or are idiotic, aged and decrepit. There is not an individual male inmate in the establishment of mature years who is sound in mind and body ; all requiring unabated and vigilant attention. These are kindly cared for by an intelligent and faithful Superintendent, than whom very few better understand their necessities or are more prompt to administer such comforts as their varied situations and circumstances may require.

The buildings are in decent repair, and the several apartments occupied by the inmates are well heated, well ventilated, clean and comfortable.

In our report of last year we suggested the necessity of an additional building for the insane and demented. Under the new law relating to this almshouse, that subject is placed in the hands of the board of state charities, and a new building, as formerly recommended by us, may not now be deemed necessary under the new arrangement.

Some repairs, particularly on the interior of the buildings, have been deemed necessary. Owing to the imperfect manner in which the buildings were originally constructed and finished, frequent repairs are indispensably necessary.

Considerable portions of the plastering have been removed during the past year, and new plastering substituted.

The furnaces, some of which were badly worn, have also been repaired.

Among so many buildings as are here clustered together, and these not of the best workmanship, frequent repairs are

required to prevent a rapid decay, and to make the inmates comfortable.

The farm is in a flourishing condition. Large portions of it are in a high state of cultivation, producing generally large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables of every variety needed for the consumption and support of the inmates.

An examination of the Superintendent's reports will better illustrate the present and past condition of the farm, and the improvements made upon it, than any detailed remarks of ours can do. From a barren waste of unproductive land, it has been made one of the best and most productive farms in this vicinity.

The amount of stock kept upon the farm, consisting of horses, oxen, cows, swine, poultry and young cattle, comprises about the same, in kind and number, as is contained in our report of last year. The number of cows (now about twenty,) is steadily increased, as by improvements upon the farm the means of subsistence for them is furnished.

A large number of the cows are from the best breeds of cattle, and add much to the value of the stock.

The farm is divided into large lots, enclosed by massive walls, built from rocks and stones taken from the waste and unproductive portions of the farm; thus removing obstructions to cultivation on one portion of the land, while materials are furnished for enclosing another and better part of the farm, already under a good state of cultivation.

A young and thrifty orchard of apple trees upon the farm has commenced yielding its fruit, and promises well for the future. Pears, grapes and other fruits yield a good supply, each of their kind.

While the leading object in the management of the farm has been so to cultivate and improve it as to increase its value and the quantity and quality of its productions for the support and comfort of those who, in some good measure, live and are dependent upon its liberal yield, the ornamental and attractive parts have not been overlooked or neglected.

In the selection and arrangement of the fruit and forest trees, vines and shrubbery, plants and flowers near and around the house, much good taste and judgment are displayed, alike in the design and in the execution of the work.

Regular preaching in the chapel, as heretofore, is continued by the Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushing, who faithfully dispenses the truths of the gospel to such of the inmates as are able to attend the services. -

All are respectful and generally attentive during the hours of worship. Some appear to take an interest in these devotional exercises, and occasionally give evidence of improvement, at least, in the ordinary walks of life. But such results are not of frequent occurrence among those who are of mature age when sent here. A large proportion of the adult inmates, not demented, are ignorant and demoralized when they commence life in this institution. There are, however, occasional exceptions: a few of more culture, of better habits of life, whose misfortunes, and not their vices, have compelled them to seek a home in the State almshouse.

The hospitals of the institution are under the care of the attending Physician, Dr. Edward Sawyer, an experienced and faithful practitioner in the medical department, whose professional services among the sick in the hospitals have given entire satisfaction during the brief period of his attendance.

Dr. Harlow still continues the consulting Physician, whose services, when required, are promptly rendered with unabated satisfaction.

The insane and demented are in much the same condition as when last reported by us. But few have been added, and but few have been removed during the past year. What changes, if any, the board of state charities purpose to make in that department, we are not informed.

It is a well established fact, that in providing for an institution like this, or even in private families, other things being equal, the greater the number to be provided for, the less the proportionate expense; and *vice versa*. If, therefore, the number of inmates in a portion of the institutions be largely increased, while in others the number is greatly diminished, the result must, of necessity, be as above stated.

The female departments are under the care and supervision of the chief Matron, Mrs. L. L. Goodspeed, a *lady* in every sense of the word, and well qualified to aid the Superintendent in his arduous and complicated duties.

The whole number of inmates received into this almshouse since its first establishment, as per record, is 16,383; a very small proportion of whom, among the adults, were mentally and physically sound when admitted; and very many of the children when brought here are sadly diseased.

The Inspectors, in closing this Report, take pleasure in again bearing testimony to the skill and fidelity of the Superintendent in all the duties of his office, and in his sympathy and care for the destitute and homeless in this institution.

JAMES FORD,
JAMES H. MITCHELL,
JOSEPH B. THAXTER,

Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following is presented for your examination, as showing the business transactions for the year now closed:—

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number in the house, October 1, 1865,	482
admitted during the year, (including 37	
births,)	901
in the house during the year,	1,383
discharged and returned,	937
died during the year,	135
remaining October 1, 1866,	311

Number of men, 100 ; women, 146 ; boys, 20 ; girls, 45.

EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1865, to
December 31, 1865, was . . . \$12,345 14

RECEIPTS FOR SAME PERIOD.

From treasurer of Commonwealth, balance of appropriation for 1865,	\$11,594 56
For stock, &c., sold,	411 10
From State treasurer, as per resolve of legislature,	339 48
Total,	\$12,345 14

Expenditures from January 1, 1866, to October 1, 1866, were \$29,018.60, which have been paid with cash received at sundry times from the State treasurer.

Total available receipts from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, have been \$41,363.74.

Since January 1, 1866, there has been received for cash sales, the sum of \$694.87, all of which has been paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the requirements of law.

Of the appropriation made for the current expenses for the year 1866, there now remains the sum of \$17,981.40.

The items that constitute the current expenses are as follows:

Salaries of Inspectors,	\$480 00
Salaries of resident officers,	5,851 33
Sundry persons, incidental labor,	215 58
Dry goods, bedding and clothing,	4,943 83
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells,	758 16
Boots, shoes and leather,	1,011 38
Cows, beef and farm stock,	1,593 00
Transportation of merchandise,	480 85
Incidental expenses,	12 95
Boiler, engine, furnaces, stoves and repairs,	503 50
Lime, lumber, cement and bricks,	220 18
Furniture and furnishing goods,	269 59
Farm implements and seeds,	172 92
Blacksmith and carriage work,	210 05
Painting,	336 31
Labor of mechanics on repairs,	201 88
Hay and straw,	689 74
Crockery, tin, glass, hard and woodware,	122 52
Nails, glass, &c.,	35 92
Brooms, brushes, baskets, lines and pins,	155 28
Soap and material,	142 74
Hops and malt,	104 25
Salt, vinegar, &c.,	124 67
Small groceries,	111 77
Post office expense,	21 96
Books, stationery and newspapers,	52 88
Medical supplies,	429 71

Light,	\$395 45
Sundry small goods,	71 13
Tobacco, snuff and pipes,	182 45
Pasturage,	36 00
U. S. tax,	5 00
Printing,	9 50
Repairing roof,	5 00
Plumbing work,	245 86
17 dozen of eggs,	5 46
16 cords of wood,	45 00
380 tons of coal,	3,876 14
9 tons fine feed,	320 33
759 barrels of flour,	7,149 00
55 barrels crackers,	278 76
23 barrels apples,	130 00
136 barrels beef,	1,776 00
8 barrels pork,	174 00
4 barrels sweet potatos,	22 75
2 barrels pickled fish,	28 50
1,683 bushels of grain,	1,672 56
159 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels beans,	241 00
88 bushels of potatos,	62 82
215 bushels onions,	60 00
1,517 gallons of molasses,	765 65
2,178 gallons milk,	449 60
1,271 pounds of rice,	92 72
29,661 pounds meat,	2,514 93
855 pounds ham,	192 67
9,408 pounds fish,	355 12
1,429 pounds butter,	626 71
841 pounds cheese,	95 60
1,475 pounds sugar,	225 08

Total amount paid for supplies, \$41,363 74

At the last session of the legislature, an appropriation was made for the purpose of repairing the chimneys, oven, &c. Of this, there has been used the sum of \$283.59, making the whole amount received and expended during the year, as follows: For current expenses, \$41,363.74; for extraordinary expenses, \$283.59; for sales and paid into treasury, \$694.87. Total receipts, \$42,342.20.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, none.

Bills payable and receivable, none.

Real Estate—the same as described in former reports, all of which has been duly appraised, and valued at \$115,979.53.

PERSONAL ESTATE AND ITS VALUE.

Horses,	\$500 00
Cattle,	3,483 50
Swine,	2,241 65
Fowls,	258 31
Carriages and agricultural implements,	2,729 94
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,459 58
Beds and bedding,	10,621 06
Other furniture,	3,027 97
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	3,738 26
Ready-made clothing,	5,416 22
Dry goods,	675 16
Provisions and groceries,	3,037 41
Drugs and medicines,	436 49
Library,	569 29
Fuel,	4,199 80
Products of farm,	8,042 25
<hr/>	
Total personal property,	\$52,426 89
Total real estate,	115,979 53
<hr/>	
Total assets,	\$168,406 42

The whole sum expended for current expenses and ordinary repairs is \$41,363.74, which, divided by the number of persons averaged, (482) gives the weekly average cost of each person at \$1.65, exclusive of the farm products consumed, and interest on the cost of the establishment.

Presenting, as above, the details of the expenditures seems to be all that is required, inasmuch as the change in the institution contemplated by the last legislature, has not yet gone into effect, though I learn from the State board, who are intrusted with this and all other systems of charities and corrections in the Commonwealth, they are nearly or quite ready to make

commitments under the Act authorizing them to use a part of this establishment for a workhouse.

In former reports, your attention has been called to the many evils attending the management of criminal paupers, for the want of system by which they could be legally controlled. It is confidently believed that the one about to be commenced will remove many of the obstacles heretofore in the way of a more successful management of this and all other classes of State paupers.

The supervising board have not erected any new buildings, or essentially altered any of the present ones, believing it better to learn first what the probable wants will be.

The policy of removing the children suitable to be indentured to the institution at Monson has been continued, as in former years, leaving at the present time about ten or twelve only of a capacity to attend school.

Most of the inmates now here are adults, who are infirm, helpless, insane, demented, idiotic, and of course unable to labor. At the present time, there is not *one* male adult inmate in the house mentally and physically well. The number admitted has been less than any previous year; and of those capable of sustaining any physical labor, almost none at all; therefore, much of the work upon the farm has been done with hired help. The farm consists of about one hundred and fifty acres, and when purchased by the Commonwealth was very barren and unproductive, no inconsiderable portion of it being of a hard and rocky soil, while much of the remainder was a flat swamp, producing nothing but bushes. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which we commenced farming, with the assistance of inmate labor, upon which we could better then depend than now, as well as hired help, improvements have been made which have added much to the permanent value of the farm. In carrying on the agricultural department, an eye has been kept to the importance of a yearly crop of substantial improvements, as well as the necessity of producing as much as possible for the immediate use of the institution. The year now closing presents very satisfactory results in this department; the yield of all the principal crops has been good. In this connection, let me remind you of the great need of more pasturage, which is now supplied by hiring of a neighbor, and

to suggest whether it would not be for the interest of the Commonwealth to purchase some fifteen or twenty acres of good land now offered for sale at a moderate price, and adjoining this farm on the southern boundary.

This land, besides being in a condition for immediate use, has upon it a young and thrifty orchard. To my mind, looking at it strictly as a matter of economy, it would be a wise purchase, even if the many conveniences attending it are not added to the account. The insane, as you are well aware, are still here, to the number of nearly or quite one hundred, mostly females, who occupy several of the largest and best appointed wards, thereby causing a want in the management of another class, which, however, during the latter part of this year, has not been felt to the same extent as formerly, on account of the comparatively small number of admittances. A year or two since, the board of state charities caused to be built, at the State almshouse at Tewksbury, a brick receptacle for the care and custody of this class of insane then at that almshouse, because, as one of the board stated to me, the accommodations there were unsuitable; nor are they, said he, "what they should be at Bridgewater;" in which I fully concurred at the time. The remedy for the evils attending the care of this unfortunate class of our inmates is with the supervising board, who, no doubt, will see that better accommodations are furnished them, either here or elsewhere; so really there appears to be no necessity for the annual stereotyped appeal, "a separate building for the insane." The buildings throughout are in very good condition, no needed repairs having been neglected, nor has there been expended for this purpose, within or without, any outlay not demanded by a wise economy.

The house is still warmed by furnaces and stoves; though in former reports the great danger and inconvenience attending this method have been fully brought to the notice of the legislature, no authority has been given, nor any appropriation made to heat it with steam. The necessity of protecting lives and property is my apology for again asking you to urge its importance, notwithstanding your efforts heretofore have been unsuccessful.

Since the removal of the children to the State Primary School at Monson, the schools in the institution have been dis-

continued, and the few remaining scholars (ten or twelve in number,) have been provided with instruction at the district school, which is in close proximity to the almshouse. The expediency of this arrangement no one will question who gives it a liberal thought, for not only are better results obtained, but at very much less cost.

Though the number of inmates is considerably less than heretofore, the number in the hospital department is comparatively large, from the fact that the patients consist mostly of chronic cases: paralytic, infirm, demented, and generally broken down from most all sorts of causes, some of whom have occupied the wards from the opening of the house. This department of the institution is in charge of a competent physician, who attends not only to the medical wants, but sees that the various nurses employed discharge their duties in a proper manner.

Our Sabbath services are still conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cushing, who has labored with his accustomed zeal to impress upon his hearers the necessity of a reformation, and in teaching them how to accomplish it. While the Bible is made the standard of right, his lessons have been of a practical nature, well calculated to show them the way of escape from that certain ruin in waiting for all who refuse obedience to God. All that are able attend devotional meetings, and from the apparent sincerity evinced, may we not hope the question will be more frequently asked, "What must I do to be saved?" The faithful labors of the clergyman of their own choice are seen in his weekly visits, and to the sick in an especial manner are these visits seasons of great interest, and, no doubt, of spiritual improvement.

In closing, allow me to renew to you the obligations I am under for the constant and ever-ready willingness to encourage and aid me through so long a term of service in the discharge of the many, and not unfrequently, perplexing duties incident to the care of the institution, under your inspection.

L. L. GOODSPEED, *Superintendent.*

BRIDGEWATER, Sept. 30, 1866.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN:—The following, being the Thirteenth Annual Report since the opening of this institution, is herewith respectfully submitted. This Report is based upon such knowledge as has been gained from personal observation, extending over a period of three months from the first of July, together with such facts as can be gathered from the hospital records kept by my predecessors in office.

SUMMARY.

The number of patients admitted to hospital, . . .	473
now remaining in hospital, . . .	63
deaths the past year, . . .	134
discharged, . . .	337

The number of deaths, compared with the number of cases admitted to the hospital, is proportionally larger than in the previous year. Of the 134 recorded, 32 were those of infants and children under one year of age, the majority of whom died of exhaustion alone; of those remaining, 26 were of persons upwards of 60 years of age, a period when at best life is insecure, leaving 76 deaths occurring among the children, youth and middle-aged classes, which, more than any other, have the lease of a long life. Of this number, phthisis carried away 29. Many of those dying of old age and phthisis, were to be found in the number remaining in the hospital at the time of the last annual report. Proper deduction being made for the incurable diseases, the number of deaths, compared with the cases admitted to the hospital, is not proportionally larger than in years previous.

There have been but 17 cases of purulent ophthalmia during the year, 3 of which are now remaining; most of these cases yielded readily to treatment; those depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, were less amenable to treatment, and often reappeared, increasing the number of cases on record.

Throughout the institution a praiseworthy degree of cleanliness has been enforced, such as goes far towards the prevention of disease, or its alleviation, and together with the general good order and quiet always to be observed, is the best guaranty of the earnest purpose and ability of the Superintendent and Matron to make this institution what the public expect it to be,—a home for its poor and unfortunate, where they are well fed and clothed, and cared for when suffering from disease.

In conclusion, I would extend thanks to the Superintendent, Matron, and other officers of this institution, for their kind co-operation and assistance in the discharge of the duties of my office.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

EDWARD SAWYER, *Physician*.

BRIDGEWATER, Sept. 30, 1866.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866, with the Number of Cases Admitted each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also, the Average Number on the Sick List for the Year and for each Month.

DISEASES.	Totals.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<i>Of Alimentary Canal, .</i>	{ Cancrum Oris,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Cholera Infantum,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Dyspepsia,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Diarrhoea and Dysentery,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Stoppage and Constipation,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Of Respiratory Organs, .</i>	{ Typhoid Fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Asthma,	2	2	1	4	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Coughs, Colds, &c.,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Pertussis,	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
	{ Phthisis,	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Of the Nervous System, .</i>	{ Pleurisy and Pneumonia,	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Alcoholismus,	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
	{ Apoplexy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Chorea,	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Convulsions,	7	2	1	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	2	1
	{ Insane and Idiots,	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	{ Paralysis,	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE No. 3,

Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater during each Month, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866, with a Statement of the Sex, and whether Illegitimate, Twins, or Still-born, the Birth-place of Mothers, and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.

MONTHS.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	ILLEGITIMATE.			Twins.	Still-born.	BIRTH-PLACE OF MOTHER.				
				American Parentage.	Foreign Parentage.	Totals.			U. States.	Ireland.	England.	British Provinces.	Other Countries.
October, .	4	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
November,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
December,	6	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
January, .	9	7	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	6	-	2	-
February, .	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
March, . .	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
April, . .	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
May, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June, . . .	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
July, . . .	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
August, . .	4	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-
September,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . .	38	22	16	2	10	12	1	1	6	24	2	5	1

Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . . 657

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Almshouse
at Bridgewater.*

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting my Annual Report, I have little to say beyond what I have previously communicated.

I need not inform you how few and unimportant are the ordinary changes in such an institution as this, both as relates to the character of the inmates and the general routine of the house, of which the services of the chapel form a part. It has been my aim to give to this great company of human souls such religious counsel and encouragement as their forlorn and pitiful condition suggests. I have sought to do them good; to impress them with the beauty of holiness and the deformity of sin; to awaken conscience, which, in too many instances, has had a long and undisturbed slumber, and to help them to see that the chief cause of their misery lies in their having followed at too great a distance, the example of Him who knew no sin. I am not without the hope that my labors have not been entirely fruitless; but, looking earthward, the field is certainly a discouraging one, calling for the largest exercise of patience and hope. When that which is godlike in man has been dwarfed by neglect, or palsied by excess, vain, indeed, is human help, till divine power begins the work of restoration and changes weakness into strength. One cannot fail, in this work, to be impressed with the value of early moral training, and how much depends, in the formation of character, upon the golden period of childhood. Who can tell how different might have been the lot of many whom we now see here, in dependent old age, indifferent to their true interests and acquiescing in what really is their shame, had they been

rescued in time from the influences which centered in the squalor, wretchedness and sin, amid which they were reared? The efforts which are being made, therefore, by the State, to improve the condition of the children of thriftless and dissolute parents, by placing them in families where they will be trained for usefulness, and we trust for heaven, ought not to be regarded with indifference. This class (the young,) are greatly missed from our chapel service, in which they were accustomed to take part in songs of praise; but we may well acquiesce in any change which will most speedily and effectually put them in that course of training and education which they so imperatively need. It is to be hoped, too, that the experiment of sending the idle and dissolute here on sentence, will prove a successful one. But the friends of this wise measure, and the public, so far as they are interested and will be watching the result, must not expect too much. It must be remembered, that notwithstanding the liberal provision which has been made by our noble Commonwealth and private munificence, for suppressing vice and crime, vice and crime still defiantly rear their shameless heads and keep pace with whatever measures are devised for their extermination. Some who are committed, will doubtless learn the salutary lesson designed for them; but more, it is to be feared, will come and go, too closely wedded to inveterate habit to do what they sometimes feel they would.

I am happy to renew my sense of obligation to the Superintendent and his estimable lady, the Matron of the house, and to say that my intercourse with all has been of an agreeable character.

Respectfully submitted.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING, *Chaplain.*

